



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

21,785 cases of and 18,284 deaths from plague, and during the week ended December 24, 1904, 23,481 cases and 19,465 deaths.

During the week ended January 7, 1905, bills of health were issued to the steamship *Ilderton*, bound to New York with a crew of 25; to steamship *Clan Macmillan*, bound to Boston and New York with a crew of 44, and to steamship *Tioga*, bound to Philadelphia with a crew of 53. The usual precautions were taken, holds were fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended January 7, 1905, there were 74 deaths from cholera and 31 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal, during the week ended December 31, 1904, there were 2,876 cases of and 2,514 deaths from plague.

In India, during the week ended December 31, 1904, there were 27,294 cases of and 22,645 deaths from plague.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Infectious diseases in Italy and other countries—Cholera, plague, and smallpox in various countries—Quarantine regulations—Anchylostomiasis in Germany—Prophylaxis against malaria in the Roman campagna.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, January 16, as follows:

During the week ended January 14, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Jan. 8	Napolitan Prince	New York	280	34	560	14
10	Prinz Oskar	do	225	25	450	8
11	Germania	do	446	90	720	13
12	Liguria	do	312	35	500	11
13	Königin Luise	do	454	45	620	6
14	Cretic	do	271	25	430	8

MESSINA.

Jan. 9	Napolitan Prince	New York	41	25	123	15
--------	------------------------	----------------	----	----	-----	----

PALERMO.

Jan. 8	Calabria	New York	76	25	110	9
10	Napolitan Prince	do	263	80	375	35

ITALY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

For the week ended January 12, 1905, the following reports were officially registered:

Smallpox.—The epidemic is considerably declining in the province of Lecce. There were reported at S. Vito dei Normanni, the chief center of infection, 7 cases only, and 26 cases in 12 other communes of the same province.

Measles.—Small epidemics are reported in 3 communes in the province of Perugia.

Scarlatina.—Some cases are reported at Milan and Savignano, Avellino.

Enteric fever and diphtheria.—Sporadic cases are present in several provinces.

Pellagra.—Many cases are reported at Gubbio, Perugia.

EGYPT—PLAGUE.

The report of plague in Egypt for the week ended December 29, 1904, is as follows: At Port Said there was 1 case, December 27, making a total number of 22 cases and 16 deaths since the outbreak, March 18, 1904. At Suez there were 5 cases and 3 deaths, making a total number of 8 cases and 4 deaths since March 26, 1904. In the province of Kaliubieh, Tukh district, 1 case occurred at Kafr-el-Fokaha December 23, and 2 cases and 1 death (pneumonic plague) December 26, making a total number of 22 cases and 12 deaths since September 3, 1904.

EGYPT—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decision of the permanent committee of the sanitary board, dated December 23, 1904, plague quarantine regulations against arrivals from Iodia, India, have been repealed.

PLAGUE—SIAM.

According to a notification, dated December 24, 1904, several cases of plague have occurred at Bangkok.

CHOLERA—RUSSIA.

For the week ended December 14, 1904, the following reports of cholera in Russia were officially registered:

Government of Baku, Deshewat district, 264 cases and 203 deaths; Lenkoran district, 177 cases and 152 deaths; Geoktshai district, 3 cases; Baku district, 1 case; in the city of Baku, 11 cases, and at Balachany 3 cases. Government of Jelisawetpol, Sansegur district, 108 cases; Dsheloral district, 20 cases; Jelisawetpol district, 1 case. Government of Erivan, Erivan district, 956 cases and 839 deaths; Sharuro, Daralageski district, 25 cases and 21 deaths; Nachitshevan district, 241 cases and 177 deaths; Etshmiadsin district, 108 cases and 60 deaths; Novobajazet district, 11 cases and 1 death; Alexandropol district, 1 case and no death; Surmalin district, 12 cases and 9 deaths, and in the city of Erivan, 154 cases and 158 deaths. In the governments of Volga the epidemic is considerably declining. There were reported in the government of Samara 17 cases; in the government of Saratow, 10 cases, and at Astrakhan 1 case. In the Transcaspian province 4 cases occurred at Serachs, 3 at Ashabad, and 11 at Tashkent. In Tashkent district 22 cases and 16 deaths were reported.

TURKEY—CHOLERA.

According to the Bulletin No. 49, December 19, 1904, there were reported in all Mesopotamia 332 cases of Asiatic cholera, with 292 deaths. Of these, 203 cases and 185 deaths occurred at Ravenduz.